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1 PROCEEDINGS THE CLERK: All rise. Thank you. Please be seated. 2. Court is now in session. This is Civil Action 12-12052, 3 Michelle Erkan vs. NECP, et al. and related cases. Counsel, 4 please identify yourselves for the record. MS. PARKER: Good morning, your Honor, Attorney Kristen Johnson Parker with Hagens, Berman for 7 plaintiffs Erkan and Cole. 8 9 THE COURT: Good afternoon. 04:10PM 10 MS. DOUGHERTY: Good afternoon, your Honor, 11 Kim Dougherty, Janet, Jenner & Suggs on behalf of Chad Green. 12 MR. ELLIS: Fredric Ellis for plaintiffs Cary and 1.3 Schroder. 14 MR. FEDERICO: Frank Federico, Sheff Law Offices on 15 behalf of the Martin plaintiffs, your Honor. 16 THE COURT: Okay. 17 MR. ZAMORA: Your Honor, Mark Zamora for Chad Green. 18 MR. AGUDELO: Anthony Agudelo from Sugarman, Rogers, 19 Barshak & Cohen by for the plaintiff, Sandra Harrison. 04:10PM 20 THE COURT: Any other plaintiffs' counsel? 21 MS. KUEHNHOFF: Yes, sorry, pardon, April Kuehnhoff 22 for Shapiro, Haber & Urmy on behalf of Tawan Jenkins and 23 Franklin Jenkins. 24 THE COURT: Good afternoon, all. 25 MR. FERN: Good afternoon, your Honor, Frederick Fern

from Harris Beach on behalf of Defendant NECC, MSN and a number 1 of the individual defendants, including Barry and Lisa Cadden 2. and Greg and Carla Conigliaro. 3 MR. COAN: Good afternoon, your Honor, Geoff Coan, 4 Mr. Fern's local counsel. MR. MORIARTY: Good afternoon, your Honor, Matthew Moriarty on behalf of Ameridose. 7 MR. TUCKER: Good afternoon, your Honor, Scott Tucker, from Tucker, Heifetz & Saltzman with Mr. Moriarty. 9 04:11PM 10 THE COURT: Okav. 11 MS. NADEL: Good afternoon, your Honor, Heidi Nadel, 12 co-counsel for Doug and Carla Conigliaro. 13 MS. SAMSON: Good afternoon, your Honor, 14 Nicki Samson from Michaels, Ward & Rabinovitz, counsel for 15 Medical Sales Management. 16 THE COURT: All right. Is anyone on the telephone? MS. FLEISHMAN: Wendy Fleishman from Lieff, Cabraser 17 on behalf of the plaintiff Raymond McDow and Roseanne Brooks, 18 19 your Honor, good afternoon. THE COURT: Good afternoon. All right. This is a 04:12PM 20 21 status conference in this case. I'm going to ask counsel 22 present in the courtroom to remain seated and to speak into the 23 microphone so that people on the telephone can hear you. I 24 have at least three or four, possibly more matters to take up 25 in no particular order.

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First, the issue of the preservation orders. I've reviewed the submissions by the parties. There's a pending motion for oral argument. I'm not sure that I need -- I'll grant it, but I'm not sure that I need to hear. I guess my inclination is to issue three orders more or less along the lines proposed by the defendants. I would issue an order for NECC, one for Ameridose and one for the individual defendants.

The principal issue, as I see it, is whether I should require NECC in some form or another to communicate with third parties and to request that they preserve evidence. I'm not inclined to approach the problem that way, although I do acknowledge, of course, that there may be evidence in the hands of third parties that in some form or another may need to be either obtained or preserved, and I'm also conscious, of course, that various governmental authorities may have seized or otherwise obtained evidence that is not in the custody or control of defendants, and whatever order I issue in that regard can only apply to that which is in their custody and control.

But did you want to be heard? I guess Mr. Fern, was it your motion?

MR. FERN: It's not, Judge. We're willing to stand on the papers. Obviously the Court has an inclination as to which way you want to rule, and we're willing to stand by what we submitted.

1 THE COURT: Like everything else I'm going to do in this case, you know, all of these orders are always subject to 2. modification pending changed conditions, and certainly I will 3 entertain anything that is reasonable and legal and within my 4 jurisdiction. If it appears necessary to maintain the status quo before valuable evidence is lost --6 MS. PARKER: Your Honor. THE COURT: Ms. Parker. 8 MS. PARKER: If plaintiffs may just briefly be heard? 9 THE COURT: Yes. 04:15PM 10 11 MS. PARKER: There is one issue in the NECC 12 preservation order that we believe may merit the Court's 1.3 attention. Defendants have suggested language that requires 14 them to preserve the clean rooms. It's a paragraph in the 1.5 order that specifically deals with that. Plaintiffs had asked 16 that that duty to preserve extend to the premises for the NECC 17 facility, not simply the clean rooms, at least until the time 18 that the plaintiff's inspection has occurred. 19 THE COURT: I guess that's segues into the next point. 04:15PM 20 I saw that Judge Boal held a hearing. Where do matters stand 21 on the inspection issue, Ms. Parker?

Judge Boal did issue an order recently. The plaintiffs have conferred among ourselves. We are in the process of putting together a protocol, and we intend to submit that to defendants

MS. PARKER: Yes. That's correct, your Honor,

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1 tomorrow, and we intend to move with all due haste here. THE COURT: All right. Mr. Fern, where does the 2. inspection issue stand from your perspective? 3 MR. FERN: Judge, I've been on the road all day. 4 Magistrate Boal's decision, which was issued some time early 6 this afternoon was just handed to me when I walked in. THE COURT: Okay. I've been on the bench, so I haven't seen it either. Hum me a few bars here, what did she 8 9 say? 04:16PM 10 MR. FERN: Judge, how about if I defer to someone 11 who's read it? THE COURT: Okay, I'll take that. 12 1.3 MS. DOUGHERTY: Your Honor, I'm happy to provide you 14 some information with respect to the order. Judge Boal has 15 issued an order which would allow four days of testing by the plaintiffs at the facility. Your Honor specifically on page 9 16 17 also allowed destructive testing. We requested minimally 18 destructive testing of "sampling of the wall, roof, ceiling and 19 foundational assemblies and cavities, interior mechanical 04:17PM 20 systems, including but not limited to HVAC systems and its duct 21 work and plumbing systems, sampling of edging of carpeting and testing of the clean room." 22 23 Certainly, your Honor, because she has allowed us to 24 do that type of sampling and found that sampling to be

reasonable and not available through any other source, we

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believe that it should be preserved until we've had the opportunity to do the sampling and the testing that we need.

The Judge -- Judge Boal also ordered for us to work with the U.S. Attorney's Office. We're happy to do that, provide notice. We have a proposal of a protocol that is due to Judge Boal by Friday, so if we don't have a joint protocol, we are to submit competing protocols. What we had indicated to Judge Boal at the hearing last week was that we would like to be in there on the 18th through the 21st.

I've conferred in advance of the hearing with U.S. Attorney Cunha who has indicated that he is working on that time frame to also accommodate and hope that we are able to get in there for those four days.

THE COURT: All right. That's the civil division of the U.S. Attorney's Office representing, what, the DEA or the FDA?

MR. CUNHA: Your Honor, if I might?

THE COURT: Oh, yes.

MR. CUNHA: Zachary Cunha on behalf of the United States.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. CUNHA: I'm here only as an interested party, and, accordingly, wasn't otherwise going to participate. I am here on behalf of the civil division of the office. We are coordinating in connection with this litigation to ensure that

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there are not any actions that would impinge on the ongoing investigation being conducted by the office.

To that end, I had indicated that we're happy to review any protocol and that to the extent that that protocol doesn't create problems for the ongoing investigation, we would try and expedite it as much as we can.

THE COURT: This is simply informative. I've referred this matter to Magistrate Judge Boal, as you know, and I asked the question because there are at least two other potential players here, if not more, the Commonwealth and the grand jury/criminal division of the U.S. Attorney's Office, and it's not clear to me exactly what needs to be coordinated or how, but I want to make sure that all interested parties have a say, again, because in my mind, at least, the public health comes first.

MR. CUNHA: Just to be clear, your Honor, although I sit in the civil division, I am here on behalf of the entirety of my office, and in response to Judge Boal's invitation, we forwarded her order to the state, so they are certainly aware of the issues and had the opportunity to weigh in if they were so inclined.

THE COURT: Okay. As to the narrow issue before me, whether the preservation order ought to address preservation of the premises for a period of what may be not much more than a week, I'll take that under advisement. It's a little more

complicated than preserving documents and computerized information, but I will take that under advisement.

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Anything else on the preservation orders? Mr. Fern, you have a frown suggesting you have something you want to tell me?

MR. FERN: No, Judge, no frown. I was trying to make the Judge's job a little easier. We have no problem --

THE COURT: I'm always happy with that, but usually when people say that, I don't find my job is.

MR. FERN: Well, Judge, clearly my intention is to do that, and we have agreed and have represented in our papers and I represent now in open court that we will do our best to maintain the status quo on the premises between now and whatever date the discovery and inspection is held pursuant to Magistrate Judge Boal's directive.

Magistrate Boal for the first time when we get there on Thursday, my partner, Ms. Curry was present, and we were told for the first time that plaintiffs wanted to do destructive testing on the premises, punch holes in the wall, take tiles off the roof, pull off paneling so they can see behind the walls to see whether there are rusty nails or shiny nails.

The premises is not owned by NECC. There is a landlord GDC Holdings, Inc. and GDC Property Management, Inc. who manage the premises who is not NECC. That is somewhat of a

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taking of personal property. When this was raised for the first time, we were not aware of it. We did not raise it in our papers, and Magistrate Boal said there was no evidence before her to back up the assertion that NECC did not own the premises.

It was kind of a curve ball, your Honor, we are willing to submit within 48 hours a deed, a tax bill or something to show who the actual owner of the premises is and somehow limit the discovery and inspection to nondestructive testing so the premises aren't altered to the actual owner who is not a party to the action.

THE COURT: Here's what I'm going to do with that.

I'm going to leave the issue of the inspection and testing with Magistrate Judge Boal. I referred the whole issue to her. If you need a modification or a protective order, you should move in her court in the first instance, and if you're not satisfied, I'll take up an objection even on an emergency basis. I'm around basically, you know, if you need emergency relief, I'll do my best to hear you, but I'm going to leave that ball in her court for the time being.

All right. In no particular order, I also have the issue --

MR. MORIARTY: Your Honor, I'm sorry, excuse me, it's Matt Moriarty for Ameridose. There is an issue in the proposed Ameridose preservation order, and I didn't know whether you had

just taken up the NECC one or all of them at the same time.

THE COURT: All of them, so go ahead.

MR. MORIARTY: Okay. The competing provisions are on page 3 of the proposal, has to do with the preservation of backups.

THE COURT: Yes.

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MR. MORIARTY: So one thing is that they want backups going back in time without any sort of limitation in their submission, they just say prior to January 1st, 2013, which is not easy because backups are frequently overwritten, et cetera, so they know, and we've already discussed whether, you know, if those are not available, obviously that's not a problem, but I think the bigger issue for right now is that once the litigation started, our client and its vendor went in and did backups and started the computer forensic work immediately, which is back in October.

The plaintiffs, at least as I understand it, want backups subsequent to the October 14th, 2012 preservation, which means that we would have to go back in and do this again once or more times because they want any backups done between October 14th, 2012 and the end of this calendar year.

I will allow the plaintiffs to set forth their reasons for wanting that, but we object to having to go and do these things again or again and again just to retrieve backups.

THE COURT: Who wants to take that up, Ms. Parker?

MS. PARKER: I'll address that, thank you. Our thought here was not to ask Mr. Moriarty or his client to do anything again, rather that there's a period of time after —let me start over.

Ameridose has represented that in October when the problems with NECC's products came to light, they did a full set of imaging of their systems, which I understand to include copies of hard drives and the like. We're not asking them to do that again, at least not at this point in time, we have no grounds for doing so and would not so impose.

What we are asking is that to the extent that backup material currently exists that postdates those October samples that we've been — the images that we've been informed of, we would ask that they retain, not duplicate or produce, but at this time retain those backup materials and not overwrite those until January 1st, therefore, moving forward January 1st and after they would be free to do so.

THE COURT: One of my privileges, of course, as a District Judge is these issues are usually dealt with by the magistrate judges, and I don't have to get into the details.

MS. PARKER: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: But, you know, in the old days, ancient history, things would be backed up on tapes, and the tapes would be recycled every week or so, so simply to preserve it was this incredible problem because you were always overriding

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an old tape.

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I don't know what the modern version of that is, but my guess is it's not for you to say that they can't destroy any current backup may mean that they need to change their way of doing business every day and preserve something every day because otherwise something is overwritten. Mr. Moriarty, do you know the answer to this?

MR. MORIARTY: I do not know the answer to your specific question, but, historically, they have overwritten, I know that.

MS. PARKER: I believe I actually know the answer from speaking with Mr. Moriarty's colleague. I understand that it is not the case on a daily basis backups are made. We are not asking them to do anything or to stop the process moving forward from January 1 but simply to the extent that copies other than those in October exist that they save those.

The specifics that I understand here as opposed to tapes, your Honor, periodically copies of hard drives or the systems will be saved to a third-party vendor's system as a form of backing it up.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. PARKER: So to the extent that there are images from other dates and other time periods that currently exist there, we would ask that they not be allowed to rewrite those until after January 1st.

THE COURT: Again, that's a problem, let's say they do that once a week and let's say it's the electronic or cloud version of a tape, in other words, let's say every Sunday night they take a snapshot of the system and it overwrites, you know, the last snapshot, and then they do it again and they do it again, and they're just simply backing it up that way, to stop that process in its tracks is not going to be quite as simple as what you suggested.

Isn't effectively what they would have to do, what they did on October 14th, in other words, take a picture of the entire system as it existed as of that moment?

MS. PARKER: No, your Honor, that's not what we're intending to ask for. So let me see if I can clarify, rather to the extent they have copies from earlier dates or later dates that already exist that have already been taken in the course of things, we'd ask them to preserve a copy.

Now, I understand from speaking with Mr. Moriarty's colleague that there is no set, for example, daily or weekly backup, that it sort of happens incrementally. Our thought for asking for a backup after October is that plaintiffs would in theory, and, again, we're not asking for this to be produced now, be entitled to correspondence among Ameridose employees about how they're dealing with and responding to this issue.

So that's the content that we're hoping to preserve. We thought that asking until January 1st was an appropriate

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reasonable time period but, if, for example, your Honor wanted to say as of today, we would, you know, certainly consider that as well. The idea was to go slightly beyond that October image to the extent that it already existed.

THE COURT: Mr. Moriarty.

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MR. MORIARTY: I don't think I need to add anything further.

THE COURT: All right. Here's what I'd like you to do. On this issue only, I'd like you to confer one more time and see if you can't agree on language or narrow it further. I'm very hesitant to do this on my own for fear that I will do something that will create a greater problem than whatever it is I'm trying to solve, but if you think it's not intrusive, Ms. Parker, see if you can't convince Ameridose that that's true, and maybe you can agree on language, and if it is intrusive, then just give me the two competing considerations, and I'll do that.

I think in the meantime what I may do is simply issue orders and then amend them later to include this additional language depending on the timing you submit additional language.

MS. PARKER: Certainly, your Honor, and I'm confident that we can work out something.

THE COURT: All right. That's the preservation orders then. Let me take up the issue of interim liaison counsel.

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Just to be clear again, this is not lead counsel, which is a decision that will await another day depending on where the JPML decides to assign the cases. It's not even liaison counsel, it's interim liaison counsel in order to try to facilitate the next two or three or whatever it is months until we have the JPML decision.

Some of these requirements or suggestions predate electronic filing. Again, in the old days, it was important when there was paper to distribute to have one principal contact for distributing paper, and it's not clear to me in the electronic age whether that's a particularly important function.

I suppose there may be paper to distribute at some point, or if, you know, paper service is made or required, we may need a liaison counsel, but as I see the principal purpose in the interim is to have a single point of contact for opposing counsel so that, for example, when there's a meet and confer obligation, Mr. Fern's office, for example, will have one person to contact on the plaintiff's side instead of trying to contact all plaintiffs' counsel and dido for the individual defendants.

So I'm going to issue an order setting out these relatively minimal duties, and I will appoint interim liaison counsel again for those purposes. It is very much not intended to place a thumb on the scale ultimately for who will be lead

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counsel. That is an issue that will again await another day, but, again, for this limited purpose and for this short period of time, I am going to appoint Ms. Parker as plaintiffs' interim liaison counsel.

Ms. Dougherty submitted an application, and I think it will work best in the short term without two candidates, although I certainly welcome and encourage whatever

Ms. Dougherty wants to contribute to help facilitate communications, and for the individual defendants, I'll appoint

Ms. Nadel from Todd & Weld as liaison counsel. I don't know that I need to appoint counsel for NECC, Ameridose are represented by one law firm, and I assume Mr. Fern and

Mr. Moriarty are taking on the lead.

So, again, just to reiterate to the extent that there is paper of some sort that needs to be distributed, and perhaps as automatic discovery proceeds, such things will occur, it will be the obligation of liaison counsel to maintain up-to-date service lists and to distribute paper, otherwise the principal purpose will be to be the point of contact whenever contact is necessary, particularly as to any meet and confer obligation involving all counsel, and I'll issue written orders that cover this issue. Any questions or issues in that regard? Okay.

I have pending two or possibly four motions for remand. I have read the papers in at least some of the

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underlying cases. I think it would be helpful in the Cary and Schroder cases, which are ripe for resolution, to hear from the defense. Who wants to take the lead on this as to why I should not remand these cases, or do you want to just rest on the papers? Mr. Fern.

MR. FERN: Judge, I think our position was set forth a couple weeks ago. At the last conference your Honor said that he was going to rule on the papers, and to be blunt, I was not prepared to orally argue because I know when one of the plaintiffs stood up the last time and said that oral argument was not necessary, so I took that to mean the Judge was going to rule on the papers.

THE COURT: I'm certainly prepared to do that. I guess I am giving you an opportunity. I am looking carefully at the cases. It's a little more complicated than it used to be. I mean, the rule used to be simply it was a well-pleaded complaint rule, and if you didn't state a federal claim that was that. It's a bit more complicated around the edges now, and one of the areas where it's complicated is in matters involving pharmaceuticals and the FDA, and I'm looking carefully at it, but some of the arguments, you know, for example, as to inefficiency of having parallel state and federal litigation, while no doubt they're true, it's not really a basis for me to make a subject matter jurisdiction issue.

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Either there is federal question jurisdiction or there is not, and if there is not, then it becomes an issue of diversity, and whether an in-state defendant has removed the case, which it is not jurisdictional, but the statute doesn't provide for removal in those circumstances. Mr. Moriarty, do you want to be heard on this issue, or are you prepared to rest on the papers as well?

MR. MORIARTY: Well, your Honor, I think to some degree I'm in the same boat as Mr. Fern, but if your Honor has specific questions because we may know a little bit more about the documents or the way these claims tend to go because we've been through this on these specific sort of cases before involving federal regulations, I'm happy to answer any questions that you have about that regarding Ameridose, but one of the key distinctions between Ameridose and NECC is this whole legal issue regarding the regulation of compounding pharmacies, which as I understand is a huge part of their separate papers.

Ameridose doesn't necessarily have that same problem because it not only had licenses as a compounding pharmacy but also licenses or permission to manufacture from FDA, but I'm happy to answer any questions you have about documents or evidentiary issues or why we think this is a federal question.

THE COURT: Well, I guess I'll, you know, if you want to take it up, I'll give you the opportunity. My basic

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question is what is the federal issue, what is the federal question? There are cases out there, for example, where, you know, the FDA mandates that a label contain certain language and then a state law claim for failure to warn based on the inadequacy of the labeling, at least as I might in my limited understanding of the law there's cases out there that says, well, you can't answer that question without interpreting federal law, and so it presents a federal question.

What is the federal question here? How is the pharmacy compounding issue here at play in the plaintiff's cause of action for negligence, breach of warranty, et cetera? Does anyone want to take that up?

MR. MORIARTY: Do you want to discuss that first as far as NECC is concerned?

THE COURT: Again, you don't need to, I'm just giving you the opportunity.

MR. MORIARTY: At least as far as Ameridose is concerned, generally what these plaintiffs tried to do is take federal regulatory schemes such as the general good manufacturing practices, which is part of the United States Code, and then the actual provisions of it have been deferred to FDA to write regs., so we have a regulatory scheme for not only that but the regulatory scheme refers to the United States Pharmacopeia, which is sort of the official, I mean, it's adopted under the Code of Federal Regulations.

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So when the plaintiffs start to talk about how drugs are manufactured and the meaning of current and good general manufacturing or the United States Pharmacopeia, it automatically implicates federal issues regarding what those regulatory schemes mean and what the standard of care, for lack of a better term, is regarding the manufacturing of pharmaceutical, and it really doesn't matter quite frankly whether it's a compounded product so far as Ameridose is concerned, it may make a difference as far as NECC is concerned, but whether it's compounded or manufactured, you're still supposed to comply with these, and so they immediately get into issues regarding the applicable law, the applicable regulations, the applicable standard of care, what they mean and things of that nature.

Then you get into the next layer, which is more of an evidentiary layer of, okay, what does a 483 mean, what does a warning letter mean when they're issued by the FDA so far as the legal effect of them and the evidentiary effect of them.

Do they constitute some sort of a finding that the manufacturing facility was in noncompliance, and, if so, what does that mean, or does it mean something completely different?

So as far as Ameridose is concerned, that's part of the issue of why this is a federal question, and the federal courts are uniquely in a position to analyze those issues, for example, in the case of <a href="Dick vs. American Home">Dick vs. American Home</a>, it goes through

page after page of why the plaintiff couldn't prove their case just based on alleging violations of CGMPs and the existence of warning letters or 483s, and the federal court was able to dissect those out and was in a unique position to know what all of that meant.

THE COURT: All right. Does counsel in the Cary or Schroder case wish to respond?

MR. ELLIS: Well, just briefly, your Honor --

THE COURT: Mr. Ellis?

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MR. ELLIS: Yes, Fredric Ellis. I think the problem with their argument and their whole brief is how he prefaced his argument just right now, "Generally what these plaintiffs try to do." Well, the real issue is what did we do in our complaints? And we never mentioned anything about federal law, federal agencies, the FDA, nothing, and there's just no federal question that is raised by our complaint, period, and so their whole brief is, well, they could allege this, other plaintiffs have alleged this, but we don't, so we think that ends the issue.

And the U.S.P., it's a private nongovernmental entity that basically sets testing standards. That has nothing to do with the government, and we didn't move to file a reply brief to their brief because their arguments that they raise in their brief, they're just no stronger than they were in their notice of removal. For instance, they argue that we allege that there

was contamination present at the site, that NECC's own environmental monitoring revealed that, and they failed to take any action to stop it.

So they allege what? We've raised the federal issue. Why? Well, that's what the FDA said in their 483. Well, that doesn't make it a federal issue, it's a fact, we allege that as a fact. They failed to remedy the environmental contamination that they knew of. That's negligence, that's gross negligence, but it's not a federal issue, so, you know, in our view, you look at our complaints, you will not see the word "federal," you will not see anything about 483s, you'll not see warning letters, you will not see anything.

All you see is a garden variety state tort causes of action, wrongful death, negligence, breach of warranty, and, you know, in our view this one is absolutely clear, I mean, you know maybe other cases may stand on different footings, maybe they allege something in their complaints that could raise a federal issue, but I think if you look at our complaints, there's nothing there, Judge, and as to diversity, it's absolutely clear, you can't remove, they're an in-state defendant, they can't remove, period.

THE COURT: My understanding of the statute is that it's not jurisdictional in the sense that it can be waived, but the statute says you can't remove, and --

MR. ELLIS: That's correct.

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THE COURT: -- so if it hasn't been waived, I think if it is a question of diversity, remand is required. The only question is whether there's a federal question raised.

MR. ELLIS: Right.

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THE COURT: All right. I'm going to -- I have the motions under advisement, and I will again resolve that as quickly as I can. I understand that a couple more motions to remand have been filed in two other cases, which I have not had a chance to look at, but I will take those up in due course as well.

MR. ELLIS: Judge, could I say one more thing?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. ELLIS: At the last hearing, I heard you express some concern about if cases get remanded to state court that we'll have another track of discovery and litigation. If these cases are remanded, I can assure you we will work closely with the counsel in the MDL, I already have a pretty good relationship with Ms. Dougherty.

THE COURT: I think, I hope -- I can't remember what I said, frankly. I'm hoping that there will be a special -- if there are a lot of them, they will be especially assigned to one Judge at the Superior Court so that that Judge and I can coordinate among other things and make sure that we're not working at cross purposes. There are bound to be some bumps in the road between now and then assuming that that's how it plays

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MR. ELLIS: We will also try to achieve whatever efficiencies we can achieve on the state level, and also, Judge, I've been involved in several MDLs, and if you want state liaison counsel, some type of liaison between the state litigation and federal, I'd be more than willing to serve.

THE COURT: I understand. This is frankly --

MR. ELLIS: Premature.

THE COURT: -- routine. Well, it's premature, but it's also routine to have separate tracks for state and federal cases.

MR. ELLIS: Exactly.

THE COURT: Well, I think I've said what I need to say. It's under advisement, and I expect to issue a prompt ruling. What else do we have to talk about? I would like to see counsel with some regularity in the short term, but it's not clear to me that we need to meet unless there's an emergency issue until after the first of the year, but I'll hear counsel on that subject or any other subject people want to take up while I have you here. Ms. Parker.

MS. PARKER: Yes, your Honor. From the plaintiff's perspective, aside from the issue of the inspection, we see no need that defense counsel should have to travel to Boston between now and the first of the year. Obviously we do think that the inspection should go forward with all due haste.

We've suggested the 18th to the 21st. I understand you've left that to the magistrate. Defendants seem amenable to that, although I won't hold them to it.

THE COURT: Again, subject to the statutory procedure for objections or appeals or whatever we call it, which I can take up on emergency basis, if required.

MS. PARKER: Certainly. Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Fern.

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MR. FERN: Nothing further, Judge. We have spoken among the plaintiffs and myself and Mr. Moriarty in an attempt to catch a break, spend some time with our families over the holidays. If we can come back after the first of the year, I think everybody would be amenable, and no one is in a rush to come back to the courtroom. I'm sure we'll have plenty of time here before you on this case, your Honor.

THE COURT: Again, I do permit telephone conferences. You shouldn't feel the need to come up here for every one of these things. You also should know if you don't, I have issued a standing order encouraging the appearance of junior or relatively inexperienced counsel. A lot of Judges insist on having the senior most counsel present for all purposes. I don't require that at all, and, in fact, I encourage the opposite because it's often the case that the more junior person who may have drafted a motion and may understand the facts in the case a lot better, understands the issues better,

and certainly from a cost-containment perspective, it's usually preferable to have the more junior person.

I'll leave it up to you all obviously to send who you want to send and argue who you want to argue, have argue, but just so you understand, I do permit that. Mr. Moriarty, anything further you want to take up?

MR. MORIARTY: No, your Honor, I'll be back in Cleveland on the 3rd, and I'd be happy to come to Boston any time on or after the 5th of January.

THE COURT: Ms. Nadel.

MR. NADEL: Nothing, your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Anything else anyone wants to take up?

MS. PARKER: I had one small procedural matter, your Honor.

THE COURT: Ms. Parker, yes.

MS. PARKER: The parties today had met and conferred and submitted a joint proposed agenda. We took the liberty of doing that. Is that something that your Honor finds helpful? If so, we're certainly happy to continue doing that on an ongoing basis.

THE COURT: I looked at it, I found it helpful. It's not required. It's up to you. Again, I find when Judges require things, it just starts to add costs and complexity to things that aren't really necessary. I did find it helpful, but I don't need it all of the time, but I did look at it and I

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1 did find it helpful. MS. PARKER: Thank you. 2. THE COURT: Anyone on the telephone want to raise 3 anything? Hearing nothing, thank you, we will stand in recess 4 5 and have a good holiday. I'm sorry, I need to set the next 6 date, don't I? 7 MR. FERN: Judge --THE COURT: Yes, Mr. Fern. 8 9 MR. FERN: Judge, what I have found helpful in the 04:50PM 10 past serving as liaison counsel in these other mass torts, and 11 it may be a little bit too early to do that, but if the Court 12 picks hypothetically the third Wednesday of every month so we 1.3 can block that time on our schedules. 14 THE COURT: I expect to do that once we're up and 15 rolling. It may not even be every 30 days, but I intend to do exactly that, but I'm not there yet. I don't know whether 16 17 these cases are going to be mine or not, which is an important 18 part of that. 19 MR. FERN: I understand. 04:50PM 20 THE COURT: I'm just trying to handle things in the 21 interim. 22 MR. MORIARTY: I get back to Cleveland on the 3rd. I 23 could be here by the 5th. I guess I could be here before it if we did it late in the day. I can send somebody in my place. 24 25

THE COURT: I have duty in Washington the week of the

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7th. Let's put it down for the week of the 14th.
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                     THE CLERK: You'll be in Worcester.
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                     THE COURT: Maybe or maybe not. 2:00 on Monday,
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            January the 14th.
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                     MR. FERN: That will work, your Honor.
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                     MS. PARKER: I will not be here, your Honor. I can
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            send someone else, that will be fine.
                     THE COURT: Okay. It's going to be hard, is it just
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            that day or that whole week?
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                     MS. PARKER: It is the 11th through the 16th.
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            4th is on the table, I hate to inconvenience Mr. Moriarty.
                     THE COURT: Well, there's no way I'm going to make all
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            these pieces fit, and the 7th is not movable, the week of the
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            7th is not movable for me. Again, it's a duty week for me in
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            Washington, so I'm stuck with that. I think I'm going to have
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            to stick with the 14th. Again, I understand that we're not
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            always going to have every lead counsel available every time.
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            We'll do the best we can.
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                     Okay. All right. With that then, thank you and have
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            a good holiday everyone, and I'll see you after the first of
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            the year.
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                     (Whereupon, the hearing was adjourned at 4:53 p.m.)
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1	CERTIFICATE
2	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT )
3	DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS ) ss.
4	CITY OF BOSTON )
5	
6	I do hereby certify that the foregoing transcript,
7	Pages 1 through 32 inclusive, was recorded by me
8	stenographically at the time and place aforesaid in Civil
9	Action Nos. 12-12052-FDS and No. 12-12066-FDS, ERKAN, COLE, et
10	al. vs. NEW ENGLAND COMPOUNDING PHARMACY, INC., d/b/a NEW
11	ENGLAND COMPOUNDING CENTER, et al. and thereafter by me reduced
12	to typewriting and is a true and accurate record of the
13	proceedings.
14	Dated this 10th day of January, 2013.
15	s/s Valerie A. O'Hara
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17	VALERIE A. O'HARA
18	OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER
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